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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Note verbale dated 15 April 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and has the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1455 (2003), which requires all States to submit an updated report to the Committee on all steps taken to implement the measures referred to in its paragraph 1.

The Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations is pleased to submit Australia's report to the Committee in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1455 (2003) (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 15 April 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of Australia pursuant to Security Council resolution 1455 (2003)

I. Introduction

Question 1

1. The most significant security threat to Australia continues to be from Islamic extremist groups, particularly those associated with al-Qa'ida. While al-Qa'ida leadership and capability have been reduced as a result of the War on Terrorism, the group retains the intent and capability to undertake acts of terrorism around the world.

2. In Australia there are groups and individuals who have links to or have been trained by al-Qa'ida or affiliates with a number of Australians known to have trained in Afghanistan and/or Pakistan. The level of instruction ranged from basic military training to advanced terrorist training. It is likely that there are other Australians who have undertaken terrorist training who are not yet known to Australian authorities.

3. On 12 October 2002 three bombs were detonated in Bali killing 202 people, of which 89 were Australians. The group responsible for this attack is assessed to be Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) a Southeast Asian Islamic extremist group with links to al-Qa'ida and listed pursuant to Resolution 1333. The investigation into the Bali attacks is well advanced and so far has resulted in the arrest of 29 people. Australia was among a number of countries which provided assistance to the Indonesian National Police in their efforts to track down those responsible for the bombings.

4. Al-Qa'ida and connected groups, including those in our own region, are resilient and retain a formidable terrorist capability globally. Bin Laden will continue to seek to capitalize on issues and events for his own propaganda purposes, in the hope that it will feed him more recruits; just as he sought to use East Timor as a linkage point into South East Asia; he now uses Iraq for wider appeal in the Middle East and beyond.

5. The outcome of the war in Iraq is irrelevant to the intent and purpose of bin Laden and al-Qa'ida other than perhaps to use it as a further example of supposed Western aggression and domination against the Islamic world. Al-Qa'ida will seek to follow through on whatever it may be planning at present; and its targets of first choice will remain innocent civilians.

6. In overall terms, Australia does not face the same intensity of threats as the United States. Equally, it is essential to recognise that, through his public statements since 11 September 2001, bin Laden has specifically legitimised Australia as a terrorist target. That applies to Australia itself and to identifiable Australian interests abroad, although the actual threat will vary from country to country.

7. The threat to Australian interests overseas has therefore increased since 11 September 2001, as tragically witnessed in Bali on 12 October last year. This is particularly so in the Middle East, and parts of South and South East Asia.

8. Al-Qa'ida and associated groups have undertaken, trained for and considered a large variety of terrorist methodologies. Thus far, methods of attack have included suicide truck, boat and plane bombings, assassination, and remote-control car, truck and boat bombings.

9. Terrorist groups worldwide have ready access to information on chemical and biological, and to some extent, nuclear weapons, via the Internet, publicly available scientific literature, and scientific conferences. Al-Qa'ida has considered and justified the use of chemical, biological and radiological weapons.

II. Consolidated list

Question 2

10. The 1267 Committee's List has been incorporated in Australia's legal and administrative system primarily through the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* and the *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Afghanistan) Regulations 2001*. From the moment an individual or entity is listed by the 1267 Committee, an obligation to freeze the assets of that individual or entity under Australian law is automatically activated (see paragraphs 25-27 below). Australia also freezes the assets of the listed individuals and entities under *Charter of the United Nations (Terrorism and Dealings with Assets) Regulations 2002* as it imposes tougher penalties (see paragraphs 28-31 below).

11. The *Criminal Code* also enables the Government to list specified organisations for the purpose of specified terrorist offences. Thirteen terrorist organisations - including al-Qa'ida and Jemaah Islamiyah - have now been specified in regulations. The effect of this is to criminalise a range of activities associated with those organisations, including recruitment, membership and the provision of support (see paragraphs 19-21 below).

Question 3

12. The initial data provided for individuals associated with the Taliban, together with some of the early al-Qa'ida data on individuals, lacked identifying particulars. This made cross checking this data with other data streams difficult resulting in potentially a greater number of 'false' hits which required investigative resources to resolve. Data provided in more recent times has included full identifying data for individuals and this has made the task much easier.

Question 4

13. No designated individuals have been identified in Australia. Supporters of some designated entities have been identified in Australia which are the subject of ongoing investigation by the relevant Australian authorities. Given the nature of these investigations, further comment would not be appropriate.

Question 5

14. Australia has no additional names that it would wish to submit to the Committee.

Question 6

15. No designated or listed individuals have brought lawsuits or engaged in legal proceedings against Australian authorities for inclusion in the list.

Question 7

16. No designated or listed individuals have been identified as nationals or residents of Australia.

Question 8

17. The *Security Legislation Amendment (Terrorism) Act 2002* inserted the following new offences as sections 101.1-101.6 of the *Criminal Code*, with effect from 6 July 2002:

- engaging in a terrorist act (punishable by life imprisonment);
- providing / receiving training connected with a terrorist act[1] - knowing the connection (25 years imprisonment);
- providing / receiving training connected with a terrorist act - reckless as to the connection (15 years imprisonment);

[1] The phrase "connected with a terrorist act" is a shorthand for the phrase "connected with preparation for, the engagement of a person in, or assistance in, a terrorist act".

- possessing a thing connected with a terrorist act - knowing the connection (15 years imprisonment);
- possessing a thing connected with a terrorist act - reckless as to the connection (10 years imprisonment);
- collecting / making a document connected with a terrorist act - knowing the connection (15 years imprisonment);
- collecting / making a document connected with a terrorist act - reckless as to the connection (10 years imprisonment);
- doing acts in preparation for or planning a terrorist act (life imprisonment).

18. The phrase "terrorist act" is defined as an act, or threat of action, that is done or made with the intention of advancing a political, ideological or religious cause; and done or made with the intention of either coercing or influencing by intimidation an Australian government or the government of another country; or intimidating the public or a section of the public. The act must also cause a person serious physical harm or death, or involve serious risk to public health or safety, serious damage to property, or serious interference with an electronic system, or be a threat to do any of these acts. Advocacy, protest, dissent and industrial action is excluded from the definition of "terrorist act" if not intended to cause serious physical harm to a person; or to cause a person's death; or to endanger the life of a person, other than the person taking the action; or to create a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public.

19. The *Security Legislation Amendment (Terrorism) Act 2002* also inserted the following new offences directed against terrorist organisations in section 102 of the *Criminal Code*, with effect from 6 July 2002:

- intentionally directing the activities of a terrorist organisation knowing it is a terrorist organisation (25 years imprisonment);
- intentionally being a member of a terrorist organisation listed by the UN Security Council under a resolution relating to terrorism, knowing it is a terrorist organisation (10 years imprisonment);
- intentionally recruiting a person to a terrorist organisation, knowing it is a terrorist organisation (25 years imprisonment);
- intentionally providing training to or receiving training from a terrorist organisation, knowing it is a terrorist organisation (25 years imprisonment);
- intentionally receiving funds from or making them available to a terrorist organisation, knowing it is a terrorist organisation (25 years imprisonment);
- intentionally providing support or resources to a terrorist organisation that would help it engage in (in effect) terrorist related activities, knowing it is a terrorist organisation (25 years imprisonment).

20. Each of the offences except the membership offence is mirrored by another offence applicable where the defendant is reckless to the organisation being a terrorist organisation, carrying a maximum penalty of 15 years imprisonment.

21. The definition of "terrorist organisation" is central to the operation of each of the offences. There are two alternate ways in which an organisation can be determined to be a terrorist organisation. First, if a person is prosecuted for one of the terrorist organisations offences, an organisation is a terrorist organisation if a court is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the organisation is directly or indirectly engaged in, preparing, planning, assisting in or fostering the doing of a terrorist act (whether or not the terrorist act occurs). Secondly, if the organisation is specified by regulation. A regulation can only be made if the Minister is satisfied on relevant grounds that the organisation is identified in or pursuant to a decision of the United Nations Security Council relating to terrorism and that the organisation is directly or indirectly engaged in, preparing, planning, assisting in or fostering the doing of a terrorist act (whether or not the terrorist act occurs). Regulations cease to have effect

two years after their commencement. Thirteen terrorist organisations - including al-Qa'ida and Jemaah Islamiyah - have now been specified in regulations. All of these organisations have been drawn from the consolidated list.

22. Section 7(1) of the *Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act 1978* also makes it an offence for a person, whether within or outside Australia, to do any of the following acts in preparation for, or for the purpose of, engaging in a hostile activity in a foreign State, whether by that person or by another person:

- any preparatory act;
- accumulate, stockpile or otherwise keep arms, explosives, munitions, poisons or weapons;
- train or drill or participate in training or drilling, or be present at a meeting or assembly of persons with intent to train or drill or to participate in training or drilling, any other person in the use of arms or explosives, or the practice of military exercises, movements or evolutions;
- allow himself or herself to be trained or drilled, or be present at a meeting or assembly of persons with intent to allow himself or herself to be trained or drilled, in the use of arms or explosives, or the practice of military exercises, movements or evolutions;
- give money or goods to, or perform services for, any other person or any body or association of persons;
- receive or solicit money or goods, or the performance of services; being the owner, lessee, occupier, agent or superintendent of any building, room, premises or place, knowingly permit a meeting or assembly of persons to be held in the building, room, premises or place for any of the above purposes; or
- being the owner, charterer, lessee, operator, agent or master of a vessel or the owner, charterer, lessee, operator or pilot in charge of an aircraft, intentionally permit the vessel or aircraft to be used for any of the above purposes.

23. A hostile activity in a foreign State consists of doing an act with the intention of achieving any one or more of the following objectives (whether or not such an objective is achieved):

- the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the foreign State or of a part of the foreign State;
- engaging in armed hostilities in the foreign State;
- causing by force or violence the public in the foreign State to be in fear of suffering death or personal injury;
- causing the death of, or bodily injury to, a person who is the head of state of the foreign State or holds, or performs any of the duties of, a public office of the foreign State or of a part of the foreign State; or
- unlawfully destroying or damaging any real or personal property belonging to the government of the foreign State or of a part of the foreign State.

24. Section 8 of the *Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act 1978* also makes it an offence for a person in Australia to recruit another person to become a member of, or to serve in any capacity with, a body or association of persons which has the objectives referred to in paragraph 23 above.

III. Financial and economic asset freeze

Question 9

25. Australia has implemented the obligation to freeze the assets of listed individuals and entities through the *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Afghanistan) Regulations 2001*. From the moment an individual or entity is listed by the 1267 Committee, an obligation to freeze the assets of that individual or entity under Australian law is automatically activated.

26. A person who holds a Taliban or Bin Laden asset commits an offence if:

- the person uses or deals with the asset; or allows the asset to be used or dealt with or facilitates the use of the asset or dealing with the asset; and

- the person is reckless as to whether the asset is a Taliban or Bin Laden asset; and
- in the case of a Taliban asset - the use or dealing is not in accordance with an authorisation by the Committee under paragraph 4 (b) of Resolution 1267.

27. It is a defence to these charges if the person proves that the use or dealing was solely for the purpose of preserving the value of the asset.

28. A person also commits an offence if:

- the person, directly or indirectly, makes an asset available to a Taliban or bin Laden entity; and
- the person is reckless as to whether the entity is a Taliban or bin Laden entity; and
- in the case of making an asset available to a Taliban entity – it is not in accordance with an authorisation by the Committee under paragraph 4 (b) of Resolution 1267.

29. The *Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Act 2002* inserted a new Part 4 of the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* to replace the *Charter of the United Nations (Anti-terrorism Measures) Regulations 2001* as the mechanism to implement Australia's obligations to freeze terrorist assets under Security Council Resolution 1373 of 2001. These amendments commenced on 13 December 2002. Australia also freezes the assets of the listed individuals and entities under this Act as it imposes tougher penalties.

30. Section 20 makes it an offence for a person who holds a "freezable asset" to use or deal with the asset, or allow the asset to be used or dealt with, or facilitate the use of the asset or dealing with the asset. Section 21 makes it an offence to, directly or indirectly, make an asset available to a proscribed person or entity. The maximum penalty for these offences is five years imprisonment.

31. A "freezable asset" is an asset owned or controlled by a "proscribed person or entity", or an asset listed by the Minister under section 15 of the Act, or is derived or generated from such assets. A "proscribed person or entity" is a person or entity listed by the Minister under section 15 or a person or entity proscribed by regulation under section 18. Section 15 provides for the Governor-General to make regulations prescribing the matters of which the Minister must be satisfied before listing a person, entity or asset, to give effect to a decision that the Security Council has made under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations relating to terrorism and dealings with assets. Section 22A provides for the Governor-General to make regulations relating to procedures for the implementation of asset freezing.

32. Pursuant to sections 15 and 22A, the Governor-General made the *Charter of the United Nations (Terrorism and Dealings with Assets) Regulations 2002*. Regulations 2 to 6 provide for the transition between the old and new asset freezing mechanisms and the "prescribed matters" provided for in section 15 (that is, a person, entity or asset referred to in paragraph 1(c) of Resolution 1373). Regulations 7 - 12 provide for the procedure referred to in section 22A.

33. The *Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Act 2002* also amended http://scaleplus.law.gov.au/html/pasteact/1/686/0/PA001960.htmthe *Criminal Code*, which makes it an offence to (intentionally) provide or collect funds, reckless as to whether those funds will be used to facilitate or engage in terrorism. The maximum penalty is life imprisonment. The provision commenced on 6 July 2002.

Question 10

34. There have been significant reforms to Commonwealth counter-terrorism legislation over the past 12 months. In 2002, the Australian Parliament passed a comprehensive package of bills which created a suite of terrorist-related offences, and which implemented international obligations relating to the suppression and prevention of terrorist activities.

35. In addition to the legislation described in the responses to questions 7 to 9, the package also includes the following legislation:

- *Criminal Code Amendment (Suppression of Terrorist Bombings) Act 2002*
- *Telecommunications Interception Legislation Amendment Act 2002*
- *Border Security Legislation Amendment Act 2002*
- *Criminal Code Amendment (Anti-Hoax and Other Measures) Act 2002*

36. As described in the response to question 8, the legislation includes offences relating to engagement in terrorist activities, involvement in terrorist organisations; and dealing in assets linked to terrorists or terrorist entities. The offence provisions have extraterritorial effect, and include measures to assist in facilitating proof of criminal intent. The package also contained reforms to strengthen the ability of Australian authorities to combat terrorism (including improvements to border security measures, and facilitating the sharing of financial information with foreign authorities).

37. Australia has recently reviewed its domestic counter terrorism arrangements and put in place revised mechanisms to prevent, or if they occur manage, acts of terrorism and their consequences within Australia. There are also separate arrangements to deal with terrorist incidents involving Australian interests outside Australia.

Question 11

38. It is the responsibility of banks and other financial institutions to ensure they comply with any requirements to freeze the assets of their clients. However the procedure under the *Charter of the United Nations (Terrorism and Dealings with Assets) Regulations*, which was developed in close consultation with the financial sector, provides for the following:

- the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is required to publish a consolidated list of persons, entities and assets that the Minister has decided are "terrorist" for the purposes of the Act, including in electronic form available to the public on the internet. This will facilitate computerised searches, utilising software specially designed for this purpose by the Australian authorities;
- the capacity to provide this list to the financial sector and other professional dealers in assets, including in advance of formal dissemination. This will enable banks and other large asset holders to perform searches of their holdings, which can take longer than 24 hours, in advance of formal dissemination;
- the capacity for persons to seek the assistance of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) in determining whether an asset is "freezable" under the mechanism, and a requirement for the AFP to provide an answer as quickly as possible. This will enable both individuals and corporations who suspect that asset they hold may be freezable, but cannot themselves confirm the relationship between the asset and a listed person, entity or asset, to seek the assistance of the AFP;
- the requirement for persons who believe they are holding assets that either are or, in their view, were but no longer are, freezable assets to report this to the AFP. This will enable the Government to keep better track of action being taken against assets, including mistaken action; and
- immunity for any person who takes action under the Regulations from being compelled to produce documents or give evidence related to that action, for purposes other than the specific implementation of the Regulations or the Act.

Question 12

39. Australia has not frozen any assets of listed individuals and entities.

Question 13

40. Australia has not released any funds, financial assets or economic assets pursuant to resolution 1452.

Question 14

41. In relation to the methodology used to inform banks and other financial institutions of the restrictions placed upon individuals or entities listed by the Committee and requirement for persons who believe they are holding freezable assets to report this to the Australia Federal Police – see the response to Question 11.

42. Section 16 of the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988* (FTR Act) requires all cash dealers, including banks, to report all suspicious transactions to Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC), Australia's Financial Intelligence Unit. Such reports are known as SUSTRs. Section 16 of the FTR Act has been amended by the *Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Act* 2002 to specifically require reporting of transactions suspected to be preparatory to the commission of a financing of terrorism offence or suspected to be relevant to the investigation or prosecution of a person for a financing of terrorism offence.

43. Accordingly, cash dealers with suspicions that particular transactions may be connected to either the Taliban or Al-Qaida are required by the FTR Act to report these transactions to AUSTRAC.

44. SUSTRs are initially evaluated in context by AUSTRAC analysts and assessed against indicators such as country, volume and prior known activities and cross referenced against the list of individuals and entities proscribed under Part 4 of the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* (see paragraph 37 above) and other financial transaction report information held by AUSTRAC. Any SUSTRs potentially linked to terrorism are reviewed on an urgent basis and referred to relevant partner agencies, both domestically and internationally.

45. Transactions involving precious commodities are regulated under the FTR Act where the transaction involves bullion (ie precious metals). The FTR Act requires that a bullion seller must not enter into a bullion transaction without the prescribed verification having been carried out to identify the other party to the transaction. The bullion seller is also obliged to retain the identification records for 7 years after the transaction occurs.

46. The FTR Act does not regulate the *movement* of precious metals. The trading of jewellery or collector coins (numismatics) are not covered by anti-money laundering legislation. Nor is the dealing in other precious goods or commodities such as precious stone/gem jewels, antiques, artworks or other high value goods.

47. Alternative remittance services are not currently subject to registration or licensing. The regulatory framework and reporting obligations of the FTR Act do however apply to a wide range of cash dealers, including remittance dealers. All cash dealers are required to report the following transactions:

- Significant Cash Transactions: any transaction with a cash component of A$10,000, or its equivalent in foreign currency;
- International Funds Transfer Instructions: any instruction for the transfer of funds, transmitted electronically either into, or out of, Australia; and
- Suspect Transactions: Any transaction in which the cash dealer has suspicions about either the monies or individuals involved in the transaction.

48. Various options are currently being explored for further implementation of FATF Special Recommendations VI (alternative remittance systems) and VIII (non-profit organisations).

IV. Travel ban

Question 15

49. All individuals of character concern are placed on the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs' (DIMIA) Movement Alert List (MAL) which is available on-line to DIMIA officers posted in Australia's diplomatic and consular missions worldwide. Where an individual is listed on MAL further enquiries

must be made before a visa can be issued. In the event that an individual is of character concern or listed on a travel ban, then a visa for travel will be refused.

Question 16

50. All names from the consolidated list that meet minimum data requirements (that is, full name and at least year of birth), have been included on the MAL. The MAL is updated regularly in relation to names that should be added or deleted.

Question 17

51. A complete MAL update is sent electronically at least daily to Australia's overseas missions. A search is conducted of MAL prior to any decision to grant a visa at Australia's overseas missions. Such travellers are then pre-cleared for entry to Australia. Additional checks may be undertaken at Australian entry points should a person be listed on MAL subsequent to a visa grant.

Question 18

52. Australia has a universal visa system requiring all visitors to Australia to obtain a visa before travel. These visas are processed offshore before the commencement of travel. As a result, none of the listed individuals have been stopped at border points or in transit in Australia.

Question 19

53. Prior to any visa grant at any Australian overseas mission, a check is run against MAL. MAL is also available on-line to DIMIA officer posted in Australia's diplomatic and consular missions worldwide.

V. Arms embargo

Question 20

54. Export controls under the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958* cover a wide range of defence and related goods and technologies, nuclear related goods and goods and technologies with both civil and military applications. The controls also cover goods being exported after or for repair, and the temporary export of items for demonstration or loan purposes. The list of goods controlled forms the Defence and Strategic Goods List (DSGL) and includes equipment, assemblies and components, associated test, inspection and production equipment, materials, software and technology.

55. Regulation 13E prohibits the export of goods listed in the DSGL without the permission of the Minister for Defence or his delegate, while Regulation 13CI prohibits the export to Afghanistan of arms or related materiel not listed in the DSGL without the permission of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has written to the Minister for Defence advising him of Australia's obligations under Security Council Resolution 1390 (SCR) and requesting that he exercise his powers under the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958* accordingly.

56. The *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions - Afghanistan) Regulations 2001* give extraterritorial effect to the arms embargo and the ban on military advice, assistance and training imposed in SCRs 1333 and 1390 against listed individuals and entities.

57. More detailed information on Australia's export control regime, and a copy of the DSGL, is available on the Defence Materiel Organisation's website: http://www.defence.gov.au/dmo/DMO/export_controls.cfm

Question 21

58. The *Customs Act 1901* provides penalties for persons and/or companies who unlawfully attempt to export controlled items. The *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958* cover a range of potentially dangerous or offensive goods, including military and non-military weapons, dual-use goods and weapons of mass destruction.

A maximum civil penalty of $100,000 applies to all prohibited import and prohibited export offences. Serious offences, such as those involving weapons attract a maximum penalty of $250,000 and/or ten years' imprisonment. In addition, the goods and export conveyance may be seized and forfeited.

59. Customs lifted the threshold for mandatory export reporting to $2000 effective as of 1 July 2002. The threshold however does not apply to goods requiring a permit for export, in those instances, regardless of the value of the goods, a permit must be obtained and quoted to Customs for the legal export of the goods.

60. The *Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation Act) 1995* provides for criminal penalties of up to eight years imprisonment. Any attempt to export unauthorised goods can result in forfeiture. Injunctions may also be obtained against someone who is engaging, or proposing to engage, in conduct that is an offence under the Act.

61. Penalties also apply for giving false information when submitting an export permit or licence. A person making a false representation may be prosecuted for an offence under the *Crimes Act* and, if convicted, faces a penalty of $12,000 and/or imprisonment for two years. A Corporation may be given a maximum penalty of $60,000.

Question 22

62. Australia's export licensing system controls the transfer of conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction and related materiel. As these controls are technology based, they capture all exports of concern, regardless of the declared destination or end-user. Additional safeguards exist in that Australia will only approve the export of military arms and weapons of mass destruction/related materiel to a bona fide foreign government or its authorised agent.

63. Australia does not have a licencing scheme for arms exporters or arms brokers.

Question 23

64. The export of conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction and related materiel requires government approval in the form of an export permit or licence. When authorising such transfers the Australian Government will also seek appropriate end-use and non-transfer undertakings from the receiving government entity, prior to approval of the export. These pre-requisites aim to ensure that the chances of diversion are minimised. Nevertheless, such precautionary measures are not totally effective. Given that there is no post-delivery verification regime (apart from the requirement for the recipient state to confirm receipt of the goods by issuing a delivery verification certificate), diversion to banned individuals or entities has a low but finite probability.

VI. Assistance and conclusion

Question 24

65. Australia would consider any request for assistance to other States to help them implement the measures contained in resolutions 1267, 1333 and 1390 in the context of our bilateral aid programmes.

Question 25

66. There are no areas in Australia of incomplete implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 1267, 1333 and 1390.

Question 26

67. Australia has nothing further to add in addition to the information provided above.